NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

GAMA'S MANIFESTO.

DECLARING AGAINST PEIXOTO.

INSURGENTS.

PRGING THE ARMY TO REVOLT-JOINED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE NAVY-THE AQUIDADAN SAILS SOUTHWARD FROM

ILHA GRANDE-PEIXOTO DIS-MISSES ADMIRAL GON-

London, Dec. 9 .- "The Times" has this dispatch, sent from Rio Janeiro on December 5

and forwarded from Montevideo: "During the last few days it has been comparatively quiet, and there has been only desultory firing. Aquidaban left liba Grande on Saturday and proceeded southward.

Telegrams from Desterro state that important events are expected to occur soon. Marshal Peixoto has dismissed Admiral Goncalves, who commanded the Pahla and Tiradentes at Mon-General Saraiva dating his dispatch from

Sorocaba, telegraphed to Marshal Peixoto: "I am here now; will be back shortly.

"Admiral Garaa has published the following

"'Fellow countrymen: My principles and feeling have hitherto been opposed to taking part In the revolt. The present moment is a painful one in the history of our Brazilian fatherland, and is fraught with circumstances which force me into the struggle and, accepting the which patriotism imposes upon me, with a full sense of my responsibility, I join the ranks of those who for a year in Rio Grande do Sul and three months here have fought valiantly to free our country from militarism and its hybrid alliance with the influences of sectarianism. As an officer of the Navy I draw my sword against military despotism, making every effort to rescue my country from the anarchy and serfdom to which her rulers have now brought her. It is only just to restore by force of arms the Government which, in a moment of national stupefaction and surprise, was overthrown on November 15, 1889, by military sedition. Of this sedition the present Government was the out-

"I respect the free expression of opinion on the part of a nation, and, therefore, consider it advisable to appeal to the country to decide upon the form of government which is to rule it in the future. For this I and my comrades are ready to sacrifice our lives on the altar of our country. Surely the army, now fighting so bravely, will not persist in defending the Govent which has lost the moral support of the e and has destroyed our credit among for-

people and has destroyed on eign nations.

"The watchword of freedom first heard on the southern frontier now prevails in Santa Catharine, Parana, Sao Paulo, the Northern States and here, Brazilians, victory is certain. Hasten it by bringing every possible moral influence to bear. I call upon all the conservative classes of Brazil to cast off the intolerable yoke of slavery imposed by the minitarism of 1889. I hope I shall fulfil my duty as a Brazilian, although the end be death. Let others do the though the end be death. Let others do to same. "SALDANHADA DA GAMA.

"The entire medical staff of the Navy, hitherto eutral, to-day joined Gama at Enchadas

MANY CLOTHING FIRMS SWINDLED.

THEY CASH CHECKS FOR THE BOGUS SON OF A BALTIMORE MERCHANT WHO ORDERS

GOODS FREELY. Baltimore, Dec. 8 (Special).-Many New-York and Philadelphia drygoods and clothing firms and sev-eral manufacturers in New-England are the victims of a swindler who is representing himself as the son of Henry Wessels, a drygoods merchant ore, and as the buyer for other large firms in this city. Mr. Wessels's name has been used than the other Baltimore merchants. Exin front of his store which he never ordered and banks are serving notices on him of protests of checks. Mr. Wessels has employed an arrival and to write explanations and answers to the scores of letters pouring in on him from merchants in Newto write explanations and answers to the scores of letters pouring in on him from merchants in New-York and Philadelphia who have cashed forged checks and shipped him goods ordered by the boxus son. Yesterday a haif-dozen protestad checks were received by Mr. Wessels. This morning four more notices were served upon him. One was on a check for 1852 drawn, payable on demand, to the order of Nathan S. Schlessel on the American National Bank. Two were drawn on the Howard Bank for 1827 and 351, and made payable to the order of Beckman Hayes and W. Friedman. Mr. Wessels's clerks are kept busy shipping goods back to the firms in New-York and Philadelphia. The goods began arriving on November 25. The first was a case of children's suits and a bill for \$255, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. At this place the bogus buyer got a check eashed for \$21, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. At this place the bogus buyer got a check eashed for \$21, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. At this place the bogus buyer got a check eashed for \$21, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. At this place the bogus buyer got a check eashed for \$21, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. At this place the bogus buyer got a check eashed for \$21, from Daniel & Blumenthal. Philadelphia. Sent a letter of inquiry and boxes of goods from firms in New-York. The Bee Blive Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia sent a letter of inquiry about a \$450 order for New-York: A New-York is a Nevins & Co. No. 32 Greene-st., New-York: A Nevins & Co. No. 33 Lapanafester. of Broadway, sent a letter of inquiry. The young man at this store gave a check on the Howard Bank for \$3. Ferguson & Lebowitz, cloak manufacturers, of No. 148 Greene-st., sent a letter of inquiry Rosenchein & Rich, cloak manufacturers, of Canal-st., sent two cases of goods and a bill for \$30, but a letter of inquiry about a purchase of goods valued at \$90, line of inquiry about a purchase of goods valued at \$90, line of inquiry about a purchase of goods valued at \$90, line of in

ADIRONDACK GUIDES COMING.

A SMALL ARMY OF THEM PREPARED TO TESTIFY

IN THE JOHN C. AUSTIN CASE. Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 8.-Next Monday the Austin case will begin in New-York, and no less than twenty-two Adirondack guides will be in attendance. Their fares have all been paid to New-York and they expect to receive a daily salary. Many of them have never seen city sights and to those the trip will be a treat, whether the insurance companies are successful in the suit or not. The Mutual Reserve Life Association of New-York hold that John C. Austin is still alive and well, in a safe retreat in the wilderness. At least one-hal of the guidez are positive also that Austin is alive. last two years will be fully covered.

The principal witness for the defence is a guide who has been , cated for the last ten years near Sweeney Carry, in the heart of the Saranacs. His name is De Land, and he says he has guided Austin for several seasons previous to 1890. In July, 1891, he says he guided Austin for several seasons previous to 1890. In July, 1891, he says he guided Austin to the Carry, where they stayed over night. They were to start next morning early on their journey, but when he awoke. Austin had disappeared and he has not been seen since. He, however, heard of him in June, 1852, when he was maid to be located near Cranberry Lake. Another guide, also familiarly known, will testify that in June, 1852, he met Austin had wintered there. Other guides who have been acquainted with Austin for years will follow in this strain. Austin was located in the Blue Mountain Lake region, in the Saranac region, and then in the Oak Hill region. A barber, who has run a shop in Tupper Lake for years, is also said to have misde affidavit that he shaved Austin during the year of 1852 and during part of 1853. Boarding-house keepers in the wilderness will give testimony that Austin heirs, the Englishman who claims to have seen a man drowned off Coney Island will start the case. Their counsel will attempt to show that Austin is certainly dead, and that the last time he was seen in the Adirondacks was in 1890. They will also claim that the guides are mistaken in their man; that the photograph whis; but proof will be shown that it was taken, in a group, in 1889, near the Saranac Club. who has been pocated for the last ten years near

Boston, Dec. 8.—"The Advertiser" announces that "The Boston Evening Traveller" has ugain changed hands, the new mas at the helm being H. H. Boyce, who now controls "The Arena." Mr. Boyce becomes the head of the corporation by the purchase of the interest previously the Dr. Lowe, the manufacturing druggist, for which had been used in Newark. It was headed "Progressive Art Studio, No. 203 the corporation by the purchase of the interest previously first ave. New-York, Popularest and Solidest Firm in the United States. Advertisements of the is mid to have paid 600,000. It is understood these will be no charge in the executive description that the paid for incidental expenses to one advertising agent, and you re-

CRISPI TO FORM A CABINET.

HE UNDERTAKES THE TASK CONDITION

WHY THE BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL JOINS THE THE NEW PREMIER IN CONFERENCE WITH SIGNOR SARACCO-BELLEF THAT HE WILL

FORM A SOLID MINISTRY.

Rome, Dec. 8.-In response to a summon from King Humbert, ex-Premier Crispi arrived here this afternoon from Naples and had a conference with the King, who asked him to form a Cabinet. Signor Crispi agreed to under take the task conditionally. It is believed that he will be able to obtain a solid Ministry.

King Humbert, at 8 o'clock this evening, signed a decree appointing Signor Crispi to signed a decree appointing Signor Crispi to form a Cabinet. The ex-Premier, after formally accepting the task, called upon Senator Saracco, ex-Minister of Finance, and one of the foremest Italian authorities on finance, with whom he conferred for an hour. London, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Rome to "The Times" says that the only men compe-tent to form a solid Ministry which would ex-tricate the country from its dilemma are Sig-nori Saracco and Crismi.

The above dispatches confirm the expectati Tribune, when it began editorial comments on cabled interview of Signor Crispi with a Parislan journalist with these words: "Signer Crispi may declarations to the representative of 'Le Journa em to indicate an approaching evolution in the external policy of Italy." It was comparacasy to foresec, at that time, three weeks ago, that the scandals of all sorts which the Giolitti Cabine uld surely have to face after the reopening of the Italian Chembers would cause its ignominiou

would surely have to face after the reopening of the Italian Chembers would cause its ignominious fall, and that King Humbert would be finally compelled to call Crispi to the rescue. Other Ministerial combinations have falled, because no man not even Zanardelli, the President of the Chamber, of ferred sufficient guarantees of popularity and states manship to raily around him the quota of Ministers necessary to form a Cabinet. These two desiderats are supplied by Crispi, who is said to have accepted the Premiership "conditionally." He is aware that the situation of Italy is extremely critical, and he does not want to be hampered in his moves by any obstacles at Court Carnardia.

As formerly explained here, Crispi feels that Italy must trim her sails in a new direction to avoid a financial ectastrophe; she must decrease her rulnous military and naval armament, grasp the friendly hand extended to her by France, the best customer for her products, and secure the financial assistance of her Latin sister. This is the policy which has become recently the popular cry in the Peninsula, where it is advocated daily by a constantly increasing number of francophil newspapers, and where Boughl, a Conservative leader, and Menotti Garibaldi, a Radical, have just published a letter strongly advising a rapprochement between France and Italy. Of course, Crispi, though he was profuse in his declaration of friendship and gratefuiness toward France, in his conversation with M. Ranson, of "Le Journal," of Paris, will not abruptly dragitally away from the Triple Alliance. Though he also recalled camphatically that it was not he, but Rudini, who foolishly renewed before its expiration the term of the Dreibund. Signor Crispi would be satisfied to remain only as a figurehead in that alliance, and though his inactivity he would give France and though his inactivity he would give France and though his hactivity he would give France and though his hactivity he would give France and though his hactivity he would give France and though his ha sufficient guarantees of Italian friendship. It is to be noted that many papers of the Peninsula have already proclaimed that the text of the Triple Alliance treaty does not mention the number of soldiers to be maintained by Italy, therefore, they argue, their Government can easily dissolve two or three army corps, thus decreasing the crushing weight imposed upon the Italian finances.

MAY BRING UP DUTCHESS COUNTY CASE.

MR. LEAVITT CONSIDERING A WAY TO MAKE THE STATE CANVASSERS OF 1801 ANSWER FOR THEIR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Albany, Dec. 8 (Special).-The members of the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 may be summoned into court to give testimony regarding their defiance of the order of the Court of Appeals prohibiting them from canvassing the fraudulent election return from Dutchess County known as the "Mylod return." The members of this State Board, it will be re nembered, were Frank Rice, Secretar of State; Elliot Danforth, State Treasurer; John Bogart, State Engineer: Edward Wemple, Controller, and Charles F. Tabor, Attorney-General troller, and Charles F. Tabor, Attorney-General.

John Brooks Leavitt, of New-York, who brought
the suit against the board, had a conference to-day
with J. Newton Flero, the counsel of the board,
respecting the further contest of the case Mr.
Flero expressed his doubt whether he had the legal
authority to take to the Court of Appeals the case
now on appeal. Mr. Leavitt, of course, cannot appeal it, but he can ask the General Term of the
Supreme Court, which has decided in his favor, to
name some Special Term Judge of the Supreme
Court to take evidence regarding the contempt.

Mr. Flero said to-night that if Mr. Leavitt took
this course, the State Canvassars would have to this course, the State Canvassers would have reply "by affidavita" to interrogatories which Leavitt might address to them respecting course in 1891 in considering the "Mylod retus "Whichever party to this contest now before Special Term wins." said Mr. Fiero, "the defer party would appeal to the General Term, and a gain to the Court of Appeals. The Court of again to the Court of Appeals. The Court of peals thus eventually will interpret to the purchast it intended to say when it gave its deciding on the Dutchess County election case in 1891."

SATOLLI NOT TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT, SO FAR AS ENOWN

BY THE DELEGATE OR HIS ASSOCIATES. Washington, Dec. 8.—The press dispatch from New-York, based on information received from Rome, relative to Monsignor Satolli, the Papal Delegate, being appointed by the Pope to the rank of Cardinal and of his speedy departure from this country was sent to the Delegate at his home tonight with the request for a statement. He was too busy to be disturbed, but his representative told a reporter that there was no truth in the report, so far as Monsignor Satolit or any one associated w him here was aware. No communications had lately been received from the Pope, he said, but of course he could change his mind about Monsignor Satolit's staying in the United States and recall

him at any time.

He confirmed the statement that the differences in
the Catholic Church were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, but would not say what bearing this harmony in Church affairs would have on

g this harmony in Church alters to the le Delegate's status, the ridiculed the assertion that Catholics in Rome era not satisfied with the Pope's ecclesiastical eminations of Perugians, and said that, while onsignor Satolli is a Perugian, the Pope is from

Carpineto.

This same statement in substance, Monsignor Satolit's representative said, had been presented to the Delegate for confirmation about a month ago, and was at that time discredited by him.

THE CRAYON PORTRAIT SWINDLE AGAIN

A BIG SCHEME UNEARTHED-OVER 5,000 PHO-

TOGRAPHS FOUND IN A ROOM OCCUPIED BY THE SCAMP.

A great swindling scheme which has been operated in almost every city east of the Mississippi River has been unearthed by the police of Newark. It is the old game of taking a photograph and a deposit, and promising to return a life sized crayon portrait. Fifty cents was the modest amount that was asked. From the number of pictures discovered in the room of the supposed swindler, it is thought that thousands of residents of Chicago, New-York, Cleveland, Boston, Elmira, Brooklyn, Newark and other cities in the east have been duped by the man who called himself "C. H. Fleming, agent of the French Art and Portrait Company." He had a branch office at No. 578 Broad-st., Newark, but

Mrs. J. E. Brosman, who keeps a boardinghouse in East Twelfth-st., this city, heard of house in East Twelfth-st., this city, heard of the swindle in Newark, and wrote to Police Captain McManus, saying that one of her boarders had gone away, owing her two weeks' board, and that in his room was a pile of photographs worth nearly \$1,000. She thought they might have some connection with the case. Detectives Fallon and Murphy visited the house yesterday, and in the room they found between 5,000 and 6,000 pictures, upon the backs of which were written the names and addresses of the originais. They also discovered a large ple of circulars, headed, "The Metropolitan Portrait Company, Columbian Branch, No. 266 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill." The detectives learned that the man's name was P. S. Eustis, or, at least, that was the name he went under in this city.

ceive your portrait with frame within thirty lays entirely free of charge."

After sorting out the photographs and selecting those belonging to residents of Newark, the officers visited No. 203 First-ave. This number is a butcher shop, kept by a man named Gallagher. He said he knew nothing whatever of the "Progressive Art Studio." The detectives informed the New-York authorities, and returned to Newark, taking about 150 pictures with them.

Yesterday the Second Precinct police static In Newark, was crowded with people, principally Germans, who had heard of the alleged swindle, and were anxious to regain their photographs. Some held receipts from the "Metrographs." iphs. Some held receipts from the "Metro-litan Portrait Company of Chicago," signed harles F. Behn: some from the "Progressive t Studio," signed "Fleming," and other re-pts were headed "Wang Portrait Company, 246 Garden-st., Hoboken," and were signed

FLAMES SHOT FROM HER BODY

A WOMAN'S MAD RACE FOR LIFE IN A NEW JERSEY TOWN

THE SETS FIRE TO HER DRESS AND RUSHES ALONG THE STREETS PURSUED BY SCREAMING WOMEN-HER DEATH

A fire with probably fatal results occurred at the home of the Misses Lydia and Fannie Cummings, in Park-st., Hackensack, at 6 o'clock last evening. The Misses Cummings were absent at he time, their father, General Thomas S. Cumings, being alone in the house with the coliamp in the dining-room and threw the match into a cuspidore. The fiame from the match set fire to her dress and the portleres. The girl ran screaming through the rooms, General Cummings being knocked down twice in his efforts to aid her. She finally fled to the street, where her screams attracted Miss Annie Griffith and her dece, Viola, who are neighbors.

The young weman and her aunt, with a large rug and table cover, tried to catch the burning woman, but she ran about so wildly that they ould not get near her. Arthur F. Westervelt, a ad of eighteen, who lives opposite the Cumnings house, joined in the purault of Betty, who was enveloped in flames by that time. He removed his overcoat as he ran, and, overtaking er, placed the coat around the woman and threw her to the ground. There was an exciting scene in the street. By this time women were crying and screaming, and there were no men at hand to give assistance. After considerable delay an alarm of fire was sent out, but the wires an alarm of fire was sent out, but the wires re out of order, and the firemen ran up and wn town to learn the place of the trouble, e burned woman was taken into the house of W. Griffiths and was thence taken to the spital. Dr. St. John says she cannot possibly over, her body being so badly burned that flesh fell from the bones in some places, fire was soon put out after the firemen got work.

General Cummings, who is nearly ninety years old, was sent to the home of his son-in-law, J. W. Holberton. The old man is feeble, and it is feared that the shock may seriously affect him. General Cummings is the surviving founder of the American Academy of Design.

FLAMES THREATEN SYRACUSE.

DAMAGE AMOUNTING TO \$200,000 DONE AT MID-NIGHT AND THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

Syracuse, Dec. 8 (Special).-The building of Robert McCarthy & Sons, wholesale hardware dealers, and the John Single Co,'s paper bag

At midnight the flames spread to Walrath's wholesale greeny and Smith's dye works, and principal blocks were in great danger.

At 1,a. m. the fire was under control.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR.

THE CROWD THREATENS TO LYNG THE CULPRIT James O'Harn and Andrew Donahue were nearly

murdered last evening by an Italian barber named Antonio Medella. While the barber was shaving O'Hara a dispute arose over a bill. Medella be ame furious and slashed O'Hara with the rasor, making a deep cut on the throat, from ear to ear, just missing the jugular vein. Before Donahue could sid O'Hara. Medella had slashed the latter twice on the forehead. Then the barber and Donabue had a hard hand-to-hand struggie, Medella a razor and cutting his antagonist twice in ming a ranor and cutting his analysins, the back and once on the foreband. Passers-by eard the struggle and rushed in and secured dedella. O'Hara fainted when attempting to assist his friend. The crowd threatened to lynch he barber, but the police saved him. O'Hara and bonahue were both removed to the hospital in a ritical condition. Medella wa. locked up.

"NED" M'GOWAN DEAD.

A LEADER OF THE RUFFIANS WHO WERE HUNTED OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO BY VIGILANTES.

San Frencisco, Dec. 8 (Special).—Just two weeks after the death of William T. Coleman, the chief of the big Vigliance Committee of San Francisco, comes the death of "Ned" McGowan, who was one the leaders of the gang of ballot-box studers and tthroats that the Vigilantes cleared out of San Transisco. McGowan, who was once a Judge here, and who owned considerable property, died in St. years ago. Even Coleman, who believed McGowan would do anything criminal, contributed toward the support of his old enemy. It shows the curious

would do anything criminal, contributed toward the support of his old enemy. It shows the curious condition of things in pioneer days in California, that a man of McGowan's "touch" Eastern record could come out here and become a Justice of the Peace and influential in politics. He was known in Philadelphia as a Democratic ballot-box stuffer, and he was clearly implicated in the robbery of a bank, but his political "pull" saved him. He then came West. McGowan got into trouble with the Vigitance Committee by his foolish boast that he furnished the editor Kins.

When the Vigitantes were organized, that boast, as well as his career in ballot-box frauds, brought him to their attention, and an order was given for his arrest. McGowan bearned of this and fled, hiding for months if Southern California, though a large reward was offered for his capture. He finally made his way Elast and issued a story of his life. Full of felsehoods about the Vigitance Committee. He was supported by a brother for years and when this means failed him by his brother's death he came out here and tried to blackmail H. H. Bancroft's "History of California." McGowan finally was reduced to actual want here and the only thing that sayed him from the almshouse was the generosity of his old enemies. They gave him comfortable quarters at a hotel and when he became so weak that he needed constant care they had him removed to the hospital.

THE BODT OF A. M. SCRIBA AT PEEKSKILL.

The body of A. M. Scriba, formerly bank examiner, who committed suicide November 25 in San Francisco, reached Peekskill yesterday afternoon. The burial will take place this afternoon at 4:30 The burial will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the burying-ground of the Church of the Divine Love at Montrose. Public services will be held only at the grave. No one will be permitted to see the body. The undertaker, W. H. Croft; the Rev. G. Cruger and James F. Bushnell viewed the body to satisfy themselves of its identity for the insurance companies. The body will be taken this afternoon direct from the undertaking establishment of W. H. Croft to the church at Montrose.

FARMERS WANT WILD ANIMALS KILLED The farmers of Queens County are circulating a number of petitions, of which the following is a

Many signatures to the petition have already been obtained. The difficulty in raising poultry and the disappearance of quall in the country is the reason fiven by the farmers for making the petition.

THURSTON'S SUDDEN MOVE.

HE STARTS FOR HONOLULU.

THE HAWAHAN MINISTER STEALS A MARCH

ON THE ADMINISTRATION

TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT DOLE.

HE WILL ARRIVE SOON AFTER WILLIS'S NEW INSTRUCTIONS REACH THE ISLANDS, AND WILL URGE THE BEAD OF THE PROVI-

> SIGNAL GOVERNMENT TO RESIST DESTORATION AND DECLARS THE INDEPENDENCE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 8 .- A new and highly significant turn has been given to the Hawaiian situation by Minister Thurston's sudden departure yesterday, ostensibly for Chicago.

It was learned definitely to-night that Mr. Thurston's destination is not Chicago, but Honolulu. Stories to the effect that he has gone to Chicago to make arrangements for the display of the Hawatian World's Fair exhibit at the Midwinter Exposition in San Francisco have been erroneously credited. Minister Thurston will not stop in Chicago longer than is necessary for the Pennsylvania road to make its Western connections. He will proceed with all possible haste to San Francisco with the intention of catching the first steamer which sails thence for Honolulu. Should nothing interfere with his present plans, he will catch the steamer which leaves San Francisco one week from to-day. With reasonable luck he should be able to communicate personally with President Dole on the 27th or the 28th of this month. The Corwin is expected to reach Honolulu on the 18th or 19th, about nine days before the steamer which will carry Minister Thurston. But the Corwin is an old cutter, and her speed may be much less than it was when she was in better condition for cruising, so that the time between the arrival of the State Department's agent and Minister Thurston may be

reduced to less than a week In his last interview with Secretary Gresham, Minister Thurston simply announced that he would leave Washington for a time, and that during his absence the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Hastings, would be the official representative of Hawaii in this country. Such an announcement to the Secretary of State on the part of the representative of a foreign country is customary when the foreign Minister contemplates an absence from his station here. Minister Thurston did not say to He merely gave notice that for a period not specified the business of the Legation would be transacted by Secretary Hastings To such an arrangement, of course, no objection could be offered by Secretary Gresham. Representatives of foreign countries can at any time absent themselves from Washington without stating the reasons for their departure or the duration of their stay.

It will no doubt be a surprise to the Administration to learn that Minister Thurston will arrive in Honolulu only a few days after the erwin has delivered to Minister Willis the latest batch of instructions from President Cleveland. It is a fact, nevertheless, that by his projected flank movement on the Adminisonly to inform President Dole of the real intentions and purposes of the Executive here, but to suggest practical measures which will effectually nullify the whole restoration programme. Knowing the unwillingness of Congress to sanction any resort to armed force for the restoration of the Queen, Mr. Thurston can con-A PARRER CUIS A CUSTOMER FROM EAR TO EAR. Sidently press upon the Hawalian Government a icy of resistance which will make the return through actual bloodshed. The adoption of such a policy by President Dole can result only in the utter failure of the Administration's present purpose of restoring by pacific means, or the embroilment of Mr. Cleveland with Congress because of an unauthorized and extra-constitutional employment of military force.

TO URGE ACTION UPON PRESIDENT DOLE. Minister Thurston's purpose, as understood here, is to urge President Dole to take immediate and positive action to make the restoration of Lilluokalani impossible without a resort to physical violence. He will vigorously assert the necessity of an instant declaration by President Dole of the absolute independence of Hawaii and the severance of all protective relations with this country. He will insist that the tender of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was made in good faith by rightful authority, and that the failure of this country to accept the offer has relieved Hawaii of all obligations to await a further consideration of its case. President Dole will be carnestly advised to declare forthwith that Hawaii is a republic or some other form of independent sovereignty, in order that an end may be put to any and all interference on the part of the United States with its domestic and foreign relations. Minister Thurston is said to entertain the belief that Germany, France and other foreign Powers which have important commercial relations with Hawaii will promptly assert their rights in Hawaii as soon as that country dent Dole of the absolute independence of Ha cial relations with Hawaii will promptly assert their rights in Hawaii as soon as that country assumes an independent attitude with respect to its relations with the United States. It is said that Mr. Thurston has received assurances to this effect from representatives of foreign governments in Washington, who are clearly watching the results of the attitude assumed toward Hawaii by the President and his Secretary of State. retary of State. URGING DE LARATION OF A REPUBLIC

It is also definitely learned to-night that immediately after learning through the press the policy of the Administration toward Hawaii, Mr. Thurston sent from Chicago, where he then was, advices to President Dole, urging him instantly advices to President Dole, urging him instantly to declare Hawaii a republic. From all that can be learned President Dole and his advisors have not favorably acted upon this suggestion of the Hawaiian Minisier. Steamers which should before this time have arrived at Auckland, Sidney and Yokohoma, may bring news that steps in accordance with the recommendations of Minister Thurston have been taken. It is possible, indeed, that this is the cause of the present embarrassment on the part of the Administration. Minister Thurston proposes, however, that if such action has not yet been taken, its importance to Hawaii shall be urged by every means on President Dole.

BIS ADVICE WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE.

HIS ADVICE WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE. Minister Thurston's return to Honolulu at this time will be of much value to his Government. He is thoroughly familiar with the views and purposes of the Administration. It is believed that he knows the tenor of the early and latest instructions to Minister Willis. What is of still greater advantage to the existing Government. Minister Thurston is aware of the popular sentiment in this country, condemning in unmeasured terms the Hawaiian policy of the Administration. Fortified with such information he is thoroughly propared to speak with confidence and authority to President Dole and his Cabinet. Should he find, as it is feared by Hawaiiana now here, that his Government, owing to the effect of long-eatablished close relations with the United States, is lacking in courage to declare its independence, and it necessary to give Minister Willis his pasports, he will be ready to assure President Dole that a radical course of this sort would meet with popular approval in this country and would alone save Hawaii from the projected restoration of Liliuokalani. instructions to Minister Willis. What is of still

tions of recent days, those which occurred during the reigns of both Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, the advice and service of Mr. Thurston were sought in every emergency. In the recent revolution he was the first champion of law and order in Honoiulu to whom the adherents of the Queen appealed in their distress. During his stay here he has won many friends, and his earnestness and force of character have appealed to all with whom he has come in contact.

MINISTER WILILS AVOWS IT. DIRECT EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DOCTOR

THAT DISCREDITED INTERVIEW AUTHENTIC.

HE INTENDED IT FOR THE WHOLE HAWAHAN PRESS-SOME EXPRESSIONS WERE MISLEAD-ING-HIS SYMPATHIES SAID TO BE NOW WITH THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, San Francisco, Dec. 8 .- Advices received from

Honolulu to-night by the schooner Transit are one day earlier than those received at Port Townsend by the Klickitat, but there are some side-lights which this news throws on the situation that are interesting. From letters, Honoluiu newspapers and talks with officers of the Transit, it is plain that the Administration need have no doubt about Minister Willis's talk as reported in "The Honolulu Star." This interview, which Mr. Gresham discredited, is pronounced true by Mr. Willis in a letter to "The Honolulu Bulletin," in which he says he intended the matter for the whole Honolulu press. He saw the interview before it was published, and

President Dole, after reading the dispatch from Auckland which declared that Cleveland had prepared a megsage proposing the restoration of the Queen, called upon Minister Willis and flatly demanded to know how far he would go in pursuance of such instructions to seat the Queen. Willis met him frankly and admitted that his orders did not include the use of force except to preserve order. Dole then replied that the Provisional Government was strong enough to maintain order and to support itself against any force which was not backed by the American marines. He intimated that the spirit of the leaders of the Government was averse to any surrender.

There are many versions of this interview between Willis and Dole, but the general opinion is that Willis promised to make no move until he heard again from Washington. His sympathies are with the Provisional leaders, for he can see, what Blount apparently ignored, that all the better class of Honolulu people are actively in favor of the present Government, and will freely contribute money and lend their arms to maintain it. The reserve force has been increased to 1,500 men, and these are so thoroughly organized that they can be called out in ten minutes at the tap of the frebell. They are all white men, and they are armed with Winchesters, most of which were purchased by

the libel suit brought by ex-Marshal Wilson against Walter G. Smith, Editor of "The Honoagainst Walter G. Smith, Editor of "The Honolulu Star." This grew out of the publication in "The Star" of Colonel Ashford's report on the motorlous relations between the Queen and Wilson. Every one in Honolulu is familiar with this intimacy, and it can be amply proved. Smith declares that he will bring the Queen to the witness stand if the suit is pressed, and make her admit her relations with Wilson.

Minister Willis's letter is so peculiar in the face of the fact that the interview was submitted to him in manuscript and approved by him, that it is given here entire. It is as follows:

"To the Editor of The Bulletin."

The have hastily glanced over the manuscript which you have left The interview in The Star was submitted to me, but I did not scrutinize expressions which are misleading, due, I am sure, not to any intention on the part of the writer. The short conversation I had with him the countries of the short conversation I had with him the countries of the short conversation I had with him

am sire, not to ship interest on I had with him had no political significance whatever. When my Government is ready to make any official or political statement it will be elsewhere. "I regret that a casual remark in regard to the attitude of the press here has been misconstrued. When I spoke to the reporter of The Star' it was as the representative of the entire press. I am not its censor, and my remark was not intended to be construed to the disadvantage of any. It was intended as an appeal to all to unite in preserving peace and good order, which is, I know, the wish of all good citizens. Further than this I do not desire to be quoted." In Honolulu Willis's letter is looked upon as a case of crawishing. He had every opportunity to correct the interview before it went into type. He did not do so, yet afterward he complains of He did not do so, yet afterward he complains of hie failure to scrutinize certain misleading ex-pressions. "The Star," though it is the organ of the Provisional Government, has never been im-

LATEST NEWS FROM HAWAII.

THE BEACONSPIELD BRINGS ADVICES TO NOVEM-PER 22-NOTHING YET DONE BY WILLIS. Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 8.—The ship Beaconsfield, Captain Bestelnsens, arrived at Port Angels this evening, sixteen days from Honolulu, having sailed from there on November 22, two days after the barkentine Klickitat. Captain Besteinsens reports that nothing definite had been done up to the time he sailed, al-though considerable excitement was manifest

on all sides.

The Provisional Government was quietly ar-The Provisional Government was quietly arranging its forces to repel any attempt to restore the dethroned Queen or to queil any attempt of the natives in that direction which is expected at any moment. Captain Besteinsons says Minister Willis had made no statement of its instructions or intentions at that date, and the general opinion prevails that he is awaiting developments and instructions from Washing-

DISCUSSING THE BLUNDER. THE HAWAHAN QUESTION CONSIDERED AT A CABINST MEETING.

Washington, Dec. 8.-The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the Hawaiian situation. Briefs showing what letters. reports and instructions of dates within the period ntioned in the Senate resolution-from 1881 to the mentioned in the Sennte resolution—from 1881 to the present time—were placed before the Cabinet by Secretaries Grossham and Herbert, who entered into explanations of their contents in instances where information was desired by the President and other officers. It was stated that although the correspondence to be submitted was voluminous, it would be ready for transmission in short order. As to the date of sending it in, it was understood that it should go to the Senate when prepared, the belief being that before the copy for transmission could be completed definite information would have been received from Minister Willis as to the nature of the situation at Honolulu.

NEWS EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 8.-The report from Seattle that the Canadian-Australian steamer Arawa is that the Canadian-Australian Steamer Arawa is lying off Victoria in the fog is unfounded. The Arawa has not yet entered the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The agents of the steamer here say they do not expect her before Monday, certainly not earlier than Sunday. Great interest centres in the arrival of the Arawa, as it is expected that she will bring the latest news from Hawaii.

PREPARING INFORMATION FOR THE SEN-ATE.

Washington, Dec. 8.-Copies of all orders by the Navy Department to officers assigned to duty in Hawaiian waters have been drawn from the files, and correspondence between the Secretaries of the Navy and these officers is now being selected and will be ready for copying within a day or two. It is understood that a copy for transmission to the Senate will be ready in a short time. Whether it will be sent in as soon as completed is uncertain. It is believed that the President will wait until he gets some direct information from Minister Willis before making public all this information.

HE HAS DISAPPEARED WITH HIS LITTLE GIRL. Mrs. Herman Jacobson, the wife of a Russian watch-maker, living at No. 248 East Fifty-first-sk, yesterday maker, living at No. 248 East Fifty-first-st., yesterday asked the police to search for her daugher Dogmar, seven years old, who had been taken away by the watchmaker on Wednesday. Jacobson is said to be a crank. He has been away from his wife and child a number of times, and lately he made a complaint in a police court that his wife abused him. An investigation convinced the police Justice that the man was at fault, and Jacobson was warned to treat his wife proporty. Jacobson was warned to treat his wife proporty. Jacobson said later that he would leave his "site and take, the little girl away with him. He carried out his threat on Wednesday, when he was going to take the child to a derutate. Most, Jacobson said yesterday that she was shrough for the entery of her limit daughter.

PRICE THREE CENTS. DR. MEYER AT THE BAR.

AN AWFUL CRIME REVEALED CARL MULLER, THE ACCOMPLICE, THE FIRST

WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

HE TELLS IN DETAIL THE STORY OF HOW THE VICTIM WAS LED INTO THE PLAN, WAS DOGED

WITH POISON AND DIED-THE MONEY OF

TAINED FROM THE INSURANCE COM-PANY DIVIDED-WANDERINGS OF MEYER - HOW THE WITNESS TURNED TRAITOR - TESTI. MONY FROM CHICAGO-

THREE SESSIONS DAILY NEXT WEEK The trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, tho

leged poisoner, on whom the State is attempting to fasten the guilt of one of the most hideous crimes of modern times, began in earnest yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury. Four days were onsumed in the work of obtaining a jury whe should be fit in every way to take the life of the prisoner into their hands and measure out exact justice to him-four days, except for the two hours during which Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, in opening for the prosecution, told the story of the crime; a story covering a period of nearly two years, during most of which time Dr. Meyer had murder in his heart. It was a story to shudder at, horrible, ghastly, the chief conspirator, pitiless, relentless, inhuman-a fellowman poisoned by inches, slowly dying, while his murderers sit by with Mching palms clasped about the insurance policies on the life of the

man soon to die by their hands. The feature of the day yesterday was the confronting of the prisoner with his accomplice, Charles Muller. Muller actively assisted the arch-conspirator in causing the death of Brandt. He has turned State's evidence, and it is upon his testimony that the prosecution will rely mostly in weaving the net of evidence about Dr.

Meyer. Mulier told frankly, indeed with apparent relief of ridding his mind of a horrible burden, all about the conspiracy in which Brandt's murderers engaged. The testimony was of the most serious character, and if corroborated, as the prosecution promises that it will be, will prove Dr. Meyer one of the most heartless and coldblooded villains ever brought to justice.

Muller looked less like a criminal, perhaps than anybody connected with the flendish business. He is under the medium height, with well-knit frame. His head is fairly well shaped, and his forehead is high and protruding. He wore a short, black beard, streaked with gray, which was carefully combed and parted in the middle. His hair was brushed back off his forehead. He presented the appearance of a dapper little professional man. Yet his manner betrayed cowardice and meanness, and his own words convicted him of many crimes, including complicity in the murder of Brandt. He was born a German, and has been in this country six years. He understands English pretty well, but speaks it with a strong German accent, slowly and deliberately. He did not exhibit a feeling of shame. He seemed thankful to escape a felon's death by telling all he knew about Dr. Meyer's misdeeds. He was associated with Dr. Meyer in every stage of the conspiracy, and was a dangerous witness against the dector. than anybody connected with the

MULLER SHOWS SIGNS OF SATISFACTION. The witness Muller seemed really to enjoy his conspicuous position. His dark eyes frequently glowed with the flame of satisfaction as he sat face to face with his less fortunate companion in crime, whom he had betrayed. No defendant so completely twined about with the defendant so completely twined about with the folds of suspicion as those which envelop the prisoner. Meyer, is entitled to the first quiver of a chord which finds its sympathetic impulse in the human heart. If this man is guilty he represents a spirit unassociated with the ordinary criminal instincts of our civilization. In the adroit conception and ley consummation of his alleged crime he is destined to distinction in the category of arch flends and arch villains. But one cannot look into the cold, cunning and insinuating countenance of Mulier without a sense of regret that the principal and his lieu-

force.

Even in the contemplation of criminals and in the study of human characteristics, one cannot fall to note the manifestation of affection existing between representatives of their class. Sitting at the bar yesterday, with careworn countenance and rather emaciated features, topped by a thin growth of light-colored hair and adorned with a sweeping mustache, the peculiar blue eyes of the prisoner, shrinking from the scrutinous glances of all around him, every now and then turned longingly in their penetrative way to his wife, who occupied a seat in a distant corner with a little group of female friends around her. But though the prisoner frequently strained his neck to secure a responsive glance from his wife, he met, from first to last, disappointment, because of the heads of the people between them bobbing up and down and swaying from side to side. When the time came for him to leave the courtroom he lingered. He chatted with one of his counsel, meanwhile furtively looking toward the corner to the right of the Judge's seat. At last a Sheriff's officer took from his pocket the steel rings. The prisoner placed his right hand promptly within the ring. He moved a few steps, whispered to the officer and turned his head over his shoulder once more in the direction of his wife, but mercy was not strained in his behalf, and soon he was shuffled through the crowd by the overpowering strength of the officer.

The women waited for those of the crowd en in the contemplation of criminals and in

of the officer.

The women waited for those of the crowd who had not passed out after the prisoner to disappear, but many remained. At last the procession began and the courtroom was emptied. Meanwhile the witness Muller, with his wife beside him, remained seated behind one of the doors, and the prisoner almost touched by the tree in passing out.

of the doors, and the prisoner almost touched his knees in passing out.

The afternoon session consisted of the continuation of the direct examination of Muller, who related his connection with the crime. An incident of interest was the appearance of this man's wife, who was called forward to identify him while he sat in the witness chair. Muller ceased to testify in order to admit of the acceptance of the evidence of the witnesses from Chicago, who had something to say concerning the issuance of life insurance to Baum, alias Brandt.

Brandt.

Justice Barrett adjourned court at 5:50 o'clock until Monday at 10:30, and next week the trial will be pushed by sessions from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., whenever it may be deemed advisable to resort to this extreme programme.

THE CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

NO PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE COURTROOM BE-CEPT THOSE WHO HAD BUSINESS THERE.

A large crowd gathered in the Court House corridor long before the hour for Judge Barrett to open the court where the die was to be cast which is to decide the fate of Dr. Meyer, and perhaps avenge the murdered Brandt. The growd, however, was disappointed. Only those who could show that they had business inside, such as lawyers, with nesses, jurors and talesmen, were permitted to enter the courtroom. So many were these that few seats were not filled when the court crier began the familiar "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye!" and Judge Barrett, the always courteous, calm and un-ruffled possiding justice, took his seat upon the

Assistant District-Attorneys McIntyre and Well Assistant District-Attorneys McIntyre and Wellman were on hand at 10:20 a. m. District-Attorney Nicoli came in at 11. Charles W. Brooke, Dr. Moyer's sonior counsel, beamed upon evarybody, including the prosecuting attorneys; W. J. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, whose skyrocket career has been made possible by an awful series of poisoning cases, in which the knewledge that he gained at a medical school before he became a lawyer has been brought into play, was there; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a brother-in-law of Amelic Rives Chanler, looked as wise as his nouthful appearance would purmit, and frequently cap.